

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. There follows a description of the pistols and machine pistols issued for use by the Rumanian Army:
 - a. All officers of the Rumanian Army as well as the personnel of the machine gun and mortar companies are equipped with Parabellum pistols (German model). This pistol has a caliber of 9 millimeters and a magazine of nine cartridges. The pistol is protected by a leather holster worn on the left shoulder.
 - b. In the Border Guard regiments, all squad leaders and members of reconnaissance companies are equipped with PPS Soviet-made machine pistols. These pistols have a caliber of 9 millimeters and a circular magazine containing 72 cartridges. The soldiers who had these pistols complained of the pistol stock which allegedly broke very often.
 - c. The Rumanian-made "Orita" machine pistols were recently distributed to some units. The "Orita," manufactured by the Cugir arsenal, has a caliber of 9 millimeters and a curved magazine attached to the gun which holds approximately 25 long cartridges. The pistol ejects the shells by recoil. There are no cooling blades on the barrel of the pistol. [redacted] these pistols were superior in design and workmanship to the Soviet-made PPS's. (See attached sketch.)
 - d. [redacted] the Rumanian infantry is equipped with Hungarian-made machine pistols. These weapons have a straight magazine and are described as having cooling blades slightly larger than the barrel. The pistols were allegedly in use shortly after the end of World War II.

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2. There follows a description of the rifles issued to the Rumanian Army:
 - a. The Army was equipped with the ZB (Zbrojowska Brno) rifles which have a caliber of 7.92 millimeters and a clip for five cartridges.
 - b. The Manlicher rifle (caliber 7.92 millimeters) has a theoretic fire velocity of from 15 to 17 cartridges per minute; actually the rifle fires only 10 to 12 cartridges per minute. It also has a clip for five cartridges.
 - c. Recently, Soviet-made rifles have been distributed to various units. These rifles had a folding bayonet.
3. The ZB (Zbrojowska Brno) sub-machine guns are used in training the Border Guards. These weapons have a caliber of 7.92 millimeters and a straight magazine containing 20 (or 40) cartridges. The magazine clip is attached to the upper part of the sub-machine gun.
4. There follows a description of the machine guns issued to the Rumanian Army:
 - a. The ZB machine gun (caliber of 7.92 millimeters) has flexible metal belts fed into the gun, each holding 100 cartridges. The machine gun has a theoretic fire velocity of 600 rounds per minute but could fire only from 350 to 400 cartridges per minute.
 - b. In the winter of 1950, German-made machine guns with changeable barrels were introduced in the Rumanian Army. These weapons were new, "had never been fired" and had flexible metal belts each with 100 cartridges. These 7.92 millimeter caliber guns can, theoretically, fire 1,200 rounds per minute; actually the fire velocity is 800 rounds per minute. There are two spare barrels which are easily mounted. The machine guns are packed in boxes easily transported by one soldier. [] these machine guns as excellent.
 - c. [] machine guns [] identified as identical to the photos of the DPM Light Machine Guns), which are used in infantry training. 25X1
 - d. In Bucharest, at the First Border Guard Regiment, [] machine guns which [] were the same as a photo of the M1910 Sokolov type (with water cooler). 25X1
5. [] great emphasis is placed during recruit training on instruction for the firing of the Manlicher rifle equipped for firing grenades. 25X1
6. There follows a description of the mortars used by the Rumanian Army:
 - a. Small mortars (caliber 60 millimeters) which are portable and have a small-sized circular base are very much in use in the Rumanian Army.
 - b. Mortars similar in design to one shown in a photo of the M1938, are used in the Rumanian Army. These mortars (caliber 81.4 millimeters) are of German or Czechoslovak design, have a tripod and a rectangular shaped base.
 - c. The Border Guards are also trained in the handling of 120 millimeter caliber heavy mortars. These weapons are mounted on four wheels and

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reportedly built at the Skoda (Stalin) works in Czechoslovakia.

7. There follows a description of some of the guns used by the Rumanian Army:
 - a. The Border Guards had 75 millimeter field guns with short range; they were mounted on two wheels with rubber tires and equipped with a front armor plate approximately 9 millimeters thick. These guns were manufactured by the Skoda (Stalin) works in Czechoslovakia.
 - b. The Border Guards are trained in the handling of 33 millimeter Oerlikon type (German-made) guns. These weapons are mounted on four wheels with rubber tires.
8. For anti-tank warfare, the Border Guard units are issued a 16 millimeter rifle. During the last maneuvers [redacted] a projectile from such a rifle penetrated a two centimeter thick armor plate. These rifles are similar to a photo of those described as PTRS-41 and PTRD-41. 25X1
9. The Rumanian Army is equipped with the old "Marshal Antonescu" type helmets; however, recent rumors are that these helmets are to be replaced by Soviet models.
10. All members of Border Guard forces who were issued automatic arms were also given combat knives.
11. Drill and training of the members of the Border Guards is made without the army field pack, but all soldiers must wear their gas masks. Many are equipped with an entrenching tool.

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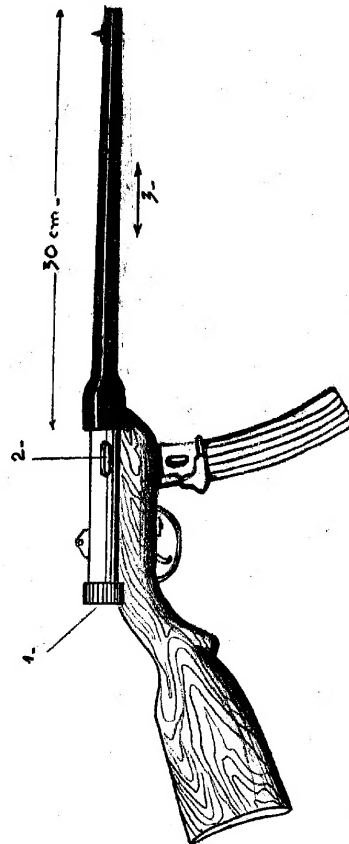
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The Orita, new Rumanian-made automatic pistol.

1. Screw for disassembly
2. Ejector window
3. Barrel

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